THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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——— including postage..... „ 7 12

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.



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Domestic Occurrences each..... „ 1 0

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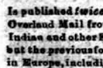
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Registor of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

*Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.*
*Single copy 8 annas.*
*Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.*

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 21st April.—The fine A. 1., Clyde Built Clipper Ship ROB ROY, 822 Tons Register, JAMES BRODIE, Commander. This favorite vessel has splendid accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain Brodie on board, or to DADY SORABJEE DUBASH & Co.
Oak Lane, Fort.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO HONGKONG OR TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.—The Steamer ARMENIAN arrived from Hongkong. For particulars apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 10th April 1862.

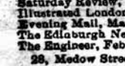
FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE STEAMER LIGHTNING, Captain TAYZON, will leave this positively on the 18th instant for the above ports. She will also take Opium for Shanghai.
For freight, Cabin Passage and farther particulars apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 3rd April 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

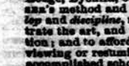
THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch the Screw steamer CORINGA, to Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 17th April. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Coy. limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.



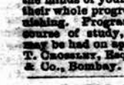
THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on MONDAY the 28th April, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebundar and Dwarka.
For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.
15th April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.



FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain MASON, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—
On Saturday the 19th April.
„ „ the 10th May.
No freight received on the day of sailing.
Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.
L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.
15th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 11 A. M.
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 15th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WOLLEN in charge, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at noon.
It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.
For Freight or Passage, apply at Office
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per "RISING SUN," McKINNON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.
Captain McKINNON will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the ship's side.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGRE, Agent.
Bombay, 14th April 1862.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

SIR BARTLE FREERE.

A FINE PORTRAIT of SIR BARTLE FRERE, painted by *Phillips*, engraved by *Cousins*.
Proofs before Letters..... Rs 64 0
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Punch, 8 h and 15th March..... 0 12
Saturday Review, 1st, 8th, and 15th March ..... 1 14
Illustrated London News, 8th and 15th March... 1 4
Evening Mail, March 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, and 17... 2 8
The Edinburgh News, March 1, 8, and 15..... 1 0
The Engineer, Feb. 21 and 28, and March 7..... 1 14
28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.
MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the arts, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Cassamay, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

FIRE Premiums for year 1856.....£151,73.
Do. do. 1857..... 175,00.
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RESERVED FUND, £140,850

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Royal Insurance Company.
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THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premiums, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1860.



# The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,248, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 32 Single Copy for Cash .....Rs. 4


## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received, up to 24 hours after the arrival in Bombay of the first Mail in June next, by the Post Master General of Bombay, at his office in Bombay, for the performance of either of the following Mail Services :—

1—Mail service between Bombay and Kurrachee, and vice versa, twice a month, in connection with the arrival and departure of the Overland Mails, to commence on or after the 1st July 1862.

2—Mail service eight times in the year between Bombay and Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, and vice versa.

2. Tenders will also be received for the joint performance of both the above mentioned services.

3. The Contract will be for a period of five years, with option of termination previous to its expiration either by Government or by the Company whose tender may be accepted, on giving twelve months' notice.

4. The Tenderers should state the number, tonnage, and horse-power of the Steamers they will employ for the above services, and the rate at which they will bind themselves to perform them.

5. Further particulars may be ascertained on inquiry at the Office of the Post Master General.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 9th April 1862.

## BOARDING SCHOOL AT POONA.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN received by HENRY P. CASSIDY.

## WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.
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IN TINS of 7 lbs. prepared expressly for McCombie, & Wright, Bombay, by Messrs. Hamilton and Arthur, Clyde Grain Mills, Glasgow.
For Sale at the Rooms of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephants Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with discriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

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A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

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## FRESH SUPPLIES.

THE Steamer *Salsette* with the Overland Mails has just brought McCOMBIE and WRIGHT their usual supply of York Hams—Berkley, Cheddar and Silton Cheeses. Apply immediately to.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
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| 1st sort.— | 79 feet long by | 3 broad..... | Rs. 19½ |
| 2nd sort.—150 | „ | 3 ..... | „ 28½ |
| 165 | „ | 3 ..... | „ 31 |
| 160 | „ | 3 ..... | „ 30 |
| 84 | „ | 3 ..... | „ 16½ |

Rolls annot be divided for sale.
Terms—Cash.
This matting will last for ten years at least if properly taken care of.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
*Bombay Gazette* Office.

## NOTICE.

LOST A TIN PAPER BOX, belonging to Mr. PRANJEEVUNDASS TOOLSEY DASS, *alias* PUTTOOBHAEE, from the coach-box of his Shigram while standing in the compound of the Secretariat this afternoon. Any person taking it to the said Pramjeevundass Toolseydass, *alias* Puttoobhaee, at his residence on the Kalbadavee Road, will be handsomely rewarded by him.
14th April, 1862.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders for making Clothing for Her Majesty's British and Indian Troops on the Establishment of this Presidency will be received at the Clothing Agent's Office, Belvidere, up to 1 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 26th instant. All particulars may be learned at the above Office daily between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. (Sunday excepted.)
G. A. LECKIE, Major.
Army Clothing Agent.
Bombay, 14th April 1862.

## NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of the VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS hereby advertise for tenders for the construction of the Museum, to be delivered at the Government Central Museum, Town Hall, on or before the 15th instant.
The plans and specification will be on view at the Town Hall to the same date.
BHÁWOO DAJEE,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Joint Secretaries to the Victoria Museum and Garden Committee.
Town Hall, Bombay, April 1, 1862.

## NOTICE.

WITH reference to an Advertisement which has for the last few days appeared in the local Newspapers, dated from Perozepore 21st March 1862, and bearing the name of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER, whereby Notice purports to be given that my interest in the firm of COWASJEE FRAMJEE'S Sons ceased from the above mentioned date; I the undersigned FRAMJEE COWASJEE do hereby give Notice that the business hitherto carried on in Bombay under the name of COWASJEE FRAMJEE'S Sons will continues to be conducted by me, and that the said HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER has no right or authority to insert the Advertisement alluded in the papers or to give notice that the Firm will not hold itself responsible for debts incurred by me. The business for the present is being carried on as heretofore despite the exertions of those (who are well known to me), who for interested motives are creating difficulties and misunderstandings between my brother and myself. The business in Bombay is under my sole control, and all persons are hereby cautioned against dealing with HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER in relation thereto. Dated this day, 8th April 1862.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

MISS EMMA GRATTAN
AND
MR. H. P. GRATTAN,

MONDAY the 21st April 1862, *under the especial patronage* of the Hon'ble W. E. FRERE, when will be produced Bulwer's Play of the
Lady of Lyons.

*Claude Melnotte*.....MR. H. P. GRATTAN.
*Pauline Deschappelles*.....MISS E. GRATTAN.
Other Characters by the Company.
Dress Circle, 5 Rupees; Stalls, 3 Rupees; Upper Circle, 2 Rupees; Pit, 1 Rupee.
N. B.—Every arrangement will be made to insure the respectability of the establishment.
Tickets may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, no Performance. Shortly, will take place, a Grand Equestrian Soirie. Due Notice will be given.

## THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

## ROSSELET & CO.

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Repairing carefully attended to at reasonable terms.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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| STUMPS.—Match, brass furn'd | Per Set | 8½ |
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| CLAPSHAW'S BATS | Each | 6½ |
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CHESSON & WOODHALL.
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Revised Editions now available.
Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas.
The Gospel of John, in Hagitsa and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

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THE following PICTURES on Glass and Paper are now for sale at the Photographic Rooms of the undersigned.

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| Below Table Rock. | Rapids from Lunar Island. |
| Tarupin Tower Niagara | On Lunar Island. |
| Horse Shoe Falls do. | Lunar Island Scenery. |
| Suspension Bridge. | American Falls. |
| From foot of Biddle Stairs. | Point View Summer. |
| Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls. | Ship *Canada* at Sea. |
| | Ice Bridge and Falls. |

PAPER SLIDES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quebec City. | Table Rock from the Falls |
| From Lunar Island. | Underneath Goat Island. |
| Lunar Island from Goat Island. | Below Table Rock. |
| From Point View. | Table Rock and Falls. |
| From Tarupin Tower. | Horse Shoe Falls. |
| Lunar Island Bridge. | Tarupin Tower. |
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McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
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HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st April 1862.
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Indian Domestic Economy, and Receipt Book;

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
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## FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. McAULEY, 28, Apollo Street, Fort.—On Commission, and to be sold off at reduced prices 13 cases an account, the following articles :—Bonnets, Dresses, Head-dresses, Shawls, &c. &c.

## NOTICE.

LOST A TIN PAPER BOX, belonging to Mr. PRANJEEVUNDASS TOOLSEY DASS, *alias* PUTTOOBHAEE, from the coach-box of his Shigram while standing in the compound of the Secretariat this afternoon. Any person taking it to the said Pramjeevundass Toolseydass, *alias* Puttoobhaee, at his residence on the Kalbadavee Road, will be handsomely rewarded by him.
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BHÁWOO DAJEE,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Joint Secretaries to the Victoria Museum and Garden Committee.
Town Hall, Bombay, April 1, 1862.

## NOTICE.

WITH reference to an Advertisement which has for the last few days appeared in the local Newspapers, dated from Perozepore 21st March 1862, and bearing the name of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER, whereby Notice purports to be given that my interest in the firm of COWASJEE FRAMJEE'S Sons ceased from the above mentioned date; I the undersigned FRAMJEE COWASJEE do hereby give Notice that the business hitherto carried on in Bombay under the name of COWASJEE FRAMJEE'S Sons will continues to be conducted by me, and that the said HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER has no right or authority to insert the Advertisement alluded in the papers or to give notice that the Firm will not hold itself responsible for debts incurred by me. The business for the present is being carried on as heretofore despite the exertions of those (who are well known to me), who for interested motives are creating difficulties and misunderstandings between my brother and myself. The business in Bombay is under my sole control, and all persons are hereby cautioned against dealing with HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER in relation thereto. Dated this day, 8th April 1862.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

MISS EMMA GRATTAN
AND
MR. H. P. GRATTAN,

MONDAY the 21st April 1862, *under the especial patronage* of the Hon'ble W. E. FRERE, when will be produced Bulwer's Play of the
Lady of Lyons.

*Claude Melnotte*.....MR. H. P. GRATTAN.
*Pauline Deschappelles*.....MISS E. GRATTAN.
Other Characters by the Company.
Dress Circle, 5 Rupees; Stalls, 3 Rupees; Upper Circle, 2 Rupees; Pit, 1 Rupee.
N. B.—Every arrangement will be made to insure the respectability of the establishment.
Tickets may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, no Performance. Shortly, will take place, a Grand Equestrian Soirie. Due Notice will be given.

## THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

## ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS from Geneva, 3, Meadow Street, Bombay. Fine Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for ladies and gentlemen, beautiful Selection of Jewellery, finest Guinea Gold. Musical Boxes and Clocks. Spectacles and Opera Glass.
Repairing carefully attended to at reasonable terms.

## ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

*Just published.*

THE PROVERBS OF SCOTLAND, collected and arranged; with Notes, explanatory and illustrative, and a Glossary. By ALEXANDER HISLOP, cloth gilt, Rs. 4-8.

"The present collection of Scottish Proverbs is a good and reasonable one, and should predict for it an extensive sale. The collector, in a modest and useful preface, claims no more for his work than 'mechanical compilation;' but he says, it is the most complete one in existence, and we agree with him."—*Athenæum.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

## CRICKET KIT.

A FRESH batch of the following Articles, from DUKE and Sons, has just been received :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| BALLS.—P. R'd treble seam | Each | 6½ |
| Common double seam | „ | 5 |
| BATS.—All Cane handles, plain | „ | 13½ |
| Malacca ditto, polished | „ | 10½ |
| No. 1 Men's Match, polished | „ | 7½ |
| Ditto plain | „ | 6½ |
| STUMPS.—Match, brass furn'd | Per Set | 8½ |
| Match, brass bound | „ | 6½ |
| Also— | | |
| CLAPSHAW'S BATS | Each | 6½ |
| RACKET KIT. | | |
| RACKETS, very superior | Per doz. | 18 |
| BALLS | „ | 2½ |

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

## FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustaul, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.
Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas.
The Gospel of John, in Hagitsa and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

## AMERICAN SCENERY IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

THE following PICTURES on Glass and Paper are now for sale at the Photographic Rooms of the undersigned.

GLASS SLIDES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Table Rock. | Ice Bridge. |
| Below Table Rock. | Rapids from Lunar Island. |
| Tarupin Tower Niagara | On Lunar Island. |
| Horse Shoe Falls do. | Lunar Island Scenery. |
| Suspension Bridge. | American Falls. |
| From foot of Biddle Stairs. | Point View Summer. |
| Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls. | Ship *Canada* at Sea. |
| | Ice Bridge and Falls. |

PAPER SLIDES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quebec City. | Table Rock from the Falls |
| From Lunar Island. | Underneath Goat Island. |
| Lunar Island from Goat Island. | Below Table Rock. |
| From Point View. | Table Rock and Falls. |
| From Tarupin Tower. | Horse Shoe Falls. |
| Lunar Island Bridge. | Tarupin Tower. |
| | Laureate Falls Quebec. |

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
No. 1, Church Gate.

## ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

*Further supply just received.*

MEMOIR OF THE HONORABLE MOUNSTUART ELPHINSTONE. By SIR E. COLEBROOKE, 8vo, sewed, Rs. 1-8.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

## FOR SALE,

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st April 1862.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Indian Domestic Economy, and Receipt Book;

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street.

## FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. McAULEY, 28, Apollo Street, Fort.—On Commission, and to be sold off at reduced prices 13 cases an account, the following articles :—Bonnets, Dresses, Head-dresses, Shawls, &c. &c.

## MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

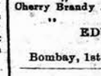
MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
*(Of London and Bordeaux.)*
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

| | | | Rs. per doz. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Claret | No. 1 | Black Capsule | 15 |
| | „ Pts. | „ „ | 18 |
| | No. 2 | Blue „ | 30 |
| | „ Pts. | „ „ | 16 |
| | No. 3 | Yello „ | 26 |
| | „ Pts. | „ „ | 14 |
| | No. 4 | Green „ | 22 |
| | „ Pts. | „ „ | 12 |
| | Medoc | Red „ | 17 |
| | „ Pts. | „ „ | 9 |
| Champagne | Brand Cutler & Co. | | 88 |
| | „ „ | per 2 dozen Pts | 40 |
| | Brand C. & Co. | | 82 |
| Moselle | Sparkling Nonpareil | | 38 |
| | „ „ | per 2 doz. Pts | 32 |
| | Sparkling 1st Quality | | 32 |
| | „ | per 2 doz. Pts | 32 |
| Hock | Sparkling Nonpareil | | 38 |
| | „ | per 2 doz. Pts | 32 |
| | Sparkling 1st Quality | | 32 |
| | „ | per 2 doz. Pts | 32 |
| | Braunberger | | 35 |
| | Rudesheimer | | 27 |
| | Hockheimer | | 20 |
| | Black Seal | | 28 |
| Port | „ | Pts. | 14 |
| | Red Seal | | 22 |
| | „ | Pts. | 12 |
| Sherry | Amontillado | Black Seal | 30 |
| | Palo Amoroso | „ „ | 30 |
| | Pale | Brown „ | 25 |
| | Light Golden | Green „ | 28 |
| | Pale | Yellow „ | 28 |
| | Pale | White „ | 18 |
| Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule) | | | 32 |
| „ „ (Yellow „) | | | 26 |
| Gin Old Tom | | | 20 |
| Whiskey, Saucel Malt | | | 22 |
| Rum, Old Jamaica | | | 20 |
| Curacoa | Brown | in Glass Bottles | 42 |
| | „ | Pts. | 21 |
| | White | Bottles | 42 |
| | „ | Pts. | 21 |
| Maraschino Di Zara | | | 40 |
| Cherry Brandy | | | 21 |
| | „ | Pts. | 30 |

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st January 1862.

## FOR SALE.

CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Earl of Balcarras*.



The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Claret in quarts, Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the

## COMMERCIAL.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
*Tuesday, 15th April* 1862.

### EXCHANGE.

Rates for the English Mail closed firmly.

| On what Place | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London (Credits) | 6 months' sight | 2s. 09/16d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 011/16d. |
| Do. Bank Rates | Do. do. | 2s. 0¼d. |
| Calcutta | Sight | ¼ Prem. |
| Madras | 30 days sight | 100¾ |
| China | 60 do. do. | Rs. 219 per $100. |

### SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up. | Last Half-yearly Dividend. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 5 p. cent. | 89 Prm. ex Div. |
| Madras Bank | 1,000 | 2½ do. | 29 |
| Agra Bank | 500 | 7 do. | 76 do. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 7 do. | 102 do. |
| Commercial Bank | 500 | 3 do. | 13 do. |
| Mercantile Bank | 250 | 8 do. | 31 ex Divd. |
| Oriental Bank of W. India | 150 | 2½ do. | 1¾ Dis. |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares | 218 3 0 | 2½ do. | Rs. 15 p.sh. Dis. |
| Do. New Shares | 87 4 4 | 2½ do. | Rs. 13 do. |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Nomi. [sh. Div. |
| Hydraulic Press Company | 4,000 | 350 p. sh. | Rs. 250 Dis. p. |
| Apollo Press Company | 11,000 | 1,650 p. sh. | Rs. 20,000 do. |
| Colaba Press Company | 2,700 | 13 do. | Rs. 5,300 do. |
| Ulwala Land Company | 10,000 | 150 p. sh. | Rs. 11,500 do. |
| Elphinstone Land Company | 5,100 | 200 p. sh. | Rs. 4,800 do. |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company | 500 | 32 do. | Rs. 375 dis. |
| Spinning and Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 1,000 do. | Rs. 800 p. sh. |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company | 2,500 | 1 p. Ann. 459 p. sh. | [Prem. nom. Rs. 390 Div. |
| Do. New Shares | 625 | ..... | Rs. 40 Prem. |
| Do. New Shares | 625 | ..... | Rs. 25 p. sh. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ..... | Nominal. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Company | 1500 | ..... | Rs. 350 Dis. |
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company | 400 | ..... | Rs. 350 do. |
| Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co. | 550 | ..... | Rs. 150 do. |
| Tarsotie Mill Company | 4,000 | ..... | 300 Dis. |
| Bombay United Spinning Company | 4,500 | ..... | Nominal. |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan | Nominal. |
| ,, Loan 1835-36 | 93 to 93½ |
| ,, Loan 1842-43 | 93 to 93½ |
| ,, Loan 1854-55 | 93 to 93½ |
| New Five Per Cent. Loan | 103½ |
| Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan | 109½ to 110 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 10-6 |
| Bank of England Notes | Nominal. |
| Spanish Dollars | Rs. 239 Nominal |
| Carolus | ,, 239 do. |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, 237 do. |
| German Crowns | ,, 213½ do. |
| Five Franc Pieces | ,, 203 |
| Bar Silver | ,, 106½ |
| Gold Lost | ,, 15-14 |

### FREIGHTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool (Cotton) ready | £3 5s. | 0d. to £3 7s. 6d. |
| ,, May loading | £3 10s. | 0d. |
| ,, (Seeds) | £1 17s. | 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. |
| To London (Cotton) ready | £3 0s. | 0d. |
| ,, (Seeds) | £3 7s. | 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. |
| To China | no offers. | |
| To Clyde | no offers. | |

### PRICES CURRENT (April 14th, 1862.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON at Colaba : | | Per candy |
| New Broach, ready | Rs. | 217 to 218 |
| New Dhollera, and Bhownuggur | ,, | 201 to 202 |
| New Oomrawtee | ,, | 185 to 190 |
| New Compta, | ,, | 192 to 193 |
| New Dharwar Sawginned | ,, | 262 to 263 |
| New Surtee, and Nuggur | ,, | 180 to 182 |
| New Varavul | ,, | 187 to 188 |
| Chandeish | ,, | 170 to 172 |
| New Perdaicies | ,, | 188 to 190 |
| New Acotee | ,, | 201 to 202 |
| New Mangalore | ,, | 188 to 190 |
| NEW COTTON to Arrive : | | |
| Broach and Surat (April and May) | ,, | 214 to 215 |
| Dhollarah and Bhownugger ( Do. ) | ,, | 196 to 197 |
| Oomrawtee (April and May) | ,, | Nom. |
| Yarravole Do. | ,, | 185 to 186 |
| Dharwar Sawginned ( May ) | ,, | 259 to 260 |
| Mangalore | ,, | 187 to 188 |
| Portshee | ,, | 187 to 188 |
| Compta | ,, | 192 to 193 |
| OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1570. | | |
| SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ... at Rs. 5-12 to 5-13 ans per cwt | | |
| Rapeseed, Gamerai ... ,, | | 6 10 to 6-12 |
| Gingelly mixed (Black and White) | ,, | 33 to 34 |
| Nigger | ,, | 26 to 27 |
| | ,, | 27 to 28 |

## BANKS.

### CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,
Do. 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturday's ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1863. Manager.

### THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
*Incorporated by Royal Charter*

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEYLLA, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £250,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Securities. Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank purchases Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

| | |
|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | 2s. 0¼d. |
| ,, 4 months' sight | 2s. 0¼d. |
| ,, 3 months' sight | 1s. 11¾d. |
| ,, 2 months' sight | 1s. 11½d. |
| ,, 1 month's sight | 1s. 11¾d. |
| On demand | 1s. 11¾d. |
| On Scotland ... do. ... | |
| On Ireland ... do. ... | |
| Circular Notes | |

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for the despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *If to a Lady*, whether Married or Widow (as the case may be), and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

The Bank will always be happy to afford every information in its power to parties desirous of opening Accounts, and undertakes the payment of the interest in London.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0¼d. per Rupee. |
| ,, 4 do. | 2s. | 0¼d. do. |
| ,, 3 do. | 2s. | 0d. do. |
| ,, 2 do. | 1s. | 11¾d. do. |
| ,, 1 do. | 1s. | 11½d. do. |
| ,, on demand | 1s. | 11¾d. do. |
| On Scotland do. | | |
| On Ireland do. | | |
| On Paris, at 3 days' sight | 1s. | 11¾d. do. |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe | 1s. | 11¾d. do. |

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards | 2 per ct. per annum. |
| Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice | 3 ,, |
| Do. do. 6 do. | 4 ,, |
| Do. do. 12 do. | 5 ,, |

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Banks of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

| | |
|---|---|
| If to be remitted through the Corporation | Without charge. |
| If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of | ¼ per cent. |
| On returning Government Paper out of safe custody | ¼ per cent. |
| Hours of business | 10 to 4 o'clock. |
| Saturday | 10 to 1 do. |

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0¼d. per Rupee. |
| ,, 4 do. | 2s. | 0¼d. ,, |
| ,, 3 do. | 2s. | 0d. ,, |
| ,, 2 do. | 1s. | 11¾d. ,, |
| ,, 1 do. | 1s. | 11½d. ,, |
| ,, on demand | 1s. | 11¾d. ,, |
| On Scotland do. | | |
| On Ireland do. | | |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight | 1s. | 11¾d. ,, |

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.

On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

*Head Offices*—No. 20, Tavistocstle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies* at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (not under £50) at | 2s. | 0¼d. per Rupee. |
| 4 Do. | at 2s. | 0¼d. ,, |
| 3 Do. | at 2s. | 0d. ,, |
| 2 Do. | at 1s. | 11¾d. ,, |
| 1 Do. | at 1s. | 11½d. ,, |
| On demand | at 1s. | 11¾d. ,, |

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, | 4 per cent. |
| Do. 6 do. | 5 ,, |
| Do. 12 do. | 6 ,, |

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

## SHIPPING.

### BOMBAY.

#### Arrivals.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 13 | Glorious | Wyeth | Sunderland 24 Sept. |
| | Goa | Bourday | Mauritius 25 Feb. |
| | Electric | Underwood | Melbourne 31 Jan. |
| | Queen of India | McGarry | Melbourne 10 Feb. |
| | Rising Sun | McKinnon | Liverpool 3 Nov. |
| | Albion | Thompson | Melbourne 8 Feb. |
| 14 | Argyrocastro | White | Riode 4 Jan. |
| | Martin Luther | Crodio | Liverpool 4 Nov. |
| | Sir J. Mandeville | Knight | Colombo 29 Mar. |

#### Departures.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 14 | Benares (s) | Wright | China &c. |
| | Manchester (s) | McDonald | Surat. |
| | Telegraph (s) | Shepherd | Surat. |

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Mrs. Pierce ; and 120 natives.

Per steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—Several natives.

#### Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Forfarshire*, Richmond, bound to Cochin and Calcutta.
Ship *Bosphorus*, Murphy, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Sree Raja Rajeshwaree*, Hill, bound to Moulmain.

#### Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *General Simpson*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Jane Blythe*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Admiral*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Coringa*, for Kurrachee.

#### IMPORT MANIFESTS.

*From Calcutta.*

*Sansham.*—600 barrels Saltpetre, 231 bales Jute, 7 559 bags Rice, 443 bales Gunnies, 1 Keg Preserves, 15 bags Grain, 4 boxes Mace, 6 boxes Nut Megs, 9 boxes Flower oil, 651 packages Sugar, 12 boxes Chairs, 4 bundles Bedding, 1 bundle Whips, 3 boxes China Ware 2 cases Books, 1 bundle Copper ware, 10 packages Sundries, 2 cases Merchandize.

*For Melbourne.*

*Albion.*—726 kegs and 1,696 tiles Copper.

*Queen of India.*—Cargo Ballast.

*Electric*—Cargo Ballast.

*From Surat.*

Brig *Futtay Moobarak*—26 bags Rice, 12 bags Doll.

*From Cochin.*

Brig *Rutnagur Sujur.*—347 bundles Copra, 170 bundles Oil Cakes, 10 casks Cocoanut Oil, 91 bundles Black Pepper, 8 bundles Coolligun, 3 bundles Mace, 6 bundles Merchandize.

### DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Monday, 14th April 1862.

*For London.*

*Silver Eagle.*—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

*Earl of Balcarres.*—200 packages Saltpetre, 350 I. maunds, Vitram Kessowjee.

*Pride of the Ocean.*—45 cases Indigo, 128 I. maunds, Meer Sassoon Mooay ; 988 pieces Sangalwood, 201 awt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs. W. Nicol and Co. ; 30 bags Gallnuts, 50 cwt., Ritchie Nicol and Co.

*Ramities.*—194 cases Dry Ginger, 244 cwt., Vithuldass Gocouldass ; 925 bundles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Soondersa Mooljee ; 7 cases Cardamoms, Gocouldass Hirjee.

*Rob Roy.*—155 bundles Cotton, 542½ cwt., Narronjee Mowjee ; 20 bales Cotton. 70 cwt., Khimchund Jalaram ; 60 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co. ; 125 bales Cotton, 457¼ cwt., Bhimjee Morarjee.

*Lobelia.*—98 bales Munjeets, 338 cwt., 14 lbs., Samoomull Dureesany ; 8 cases Gum, 7 cwt., Lalljee Juggeevun.

*For Liverpool.*

*Bosphorus*—70 bales Wool, 227½ cwt., Poojs. Velljee.

*Anna Dorothea.*—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Peel Cassels and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

*Tiger.*—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

*South Carolina.*—600 bales Cotton, 2,100 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

*Morning Star.*—125 bales Cotton, 144 cwt., Woomedchund Hokumchund.

*Chickasaw.*—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Pancha Teza and Co ; 300 bags Country Galls, 87½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 325 bales Cotton 1,137 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

*Admiral*—505 bales Cotton, 1765½ cwt., Bomonjee Framje Cama.

*Agiers.*—265 bales Cotton. 927 cwt., Dyabhoy Nurotum ; 127 bales Cotton, 444½ cwt., Tricumjee Pesamjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Comber Sons and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

*Culloden.*—120 bales Cotton, 420½ cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsy ; 1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., W. Nicol and Co. ; 110½ bales Cotton, 386½ cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Gaudy.

*Rock City.*—1 package Sundries, Jooma Natha.

*Adria ic.*—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Luckmidass Gocouldass ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Comber Sons and Co.

*General Simpson.*—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., 400 bags Sursee Seed, 600 cwt., Visram Kessowjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass.

*Jane Blythe* —188 bales Cotton, 483 cwt., A. Bell and Co. ; 125 bales Cotton, 437¼ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

*Beachworth.*—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Chatoorbhoy Hurree ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co. ; 60 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Damjee Huraz.

*Bromly Moore.*—300 bundles Galls, 150 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

*Edward Percy.*—100 bales Cotton, 350½ cwt., Killick Nixon and Co. ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Jairam Visram.

*Tonnegonops.*—3½ bales Cotton, 12 cwt., Robinson and Co.

*Venus.*—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Comber, Sons and Co.

*Colonist.*—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

*Black Eagle.*—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Coupland and Co. ; 230 bundles Galls, 115 cwt., Khimjee Visram

*Chance.*—25 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Jewraz Rutonsey ; 60 bales Cotton, 220 cwt., Nensey Curumsey ; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Lunkumsey Rowjee ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

*Brunella.*—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee.

*Macduff.*—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

*James Russell.*—500 bales Cotton, 1,760 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

*British Lion.*—250 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 125 cwt. 250 bundles Sursee Seed, 125 cwt., Jairam Visram.

*Northern Bride.*—278 bundles Linseed, 139 cwt., 22 bundles, Sursee Seed, 11 cwt., Soorjee Bhimsey ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Gangjee Coovorjee.

*North.*—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jaitha Megjee.

*Tivoli.*—1,325 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee.

*Dirigo.*—100 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nensey Damjee.

*Agamora.*—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., 90 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsey and Co.

*Beloochee.*—75 bales Cotton, 264½ cwt., John Clover and Co. ; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Ramjee Jaitha ; 105 bales Cotton, 367¼ cwt., Dhunjee Nathia.

*Nagasaki.*—1 Spar, Coupland and Co.

*Margaret.*—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Megjee Hurpall.

*For Havre.*

*Fairlie.*—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Gangjee Nurpull.

*Pescatore.*—23 bags black Petter, 28½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall ; 29 bales Unwinnowed 3 cwt., Dadabhoy Cursetjee and Co. 92 bags Pepper 106 cwt. 3 qrs. 4lb., P. Mialhe and Co.

*For Hongkong.*

Steamer *Lightning.*—1 Pipe Madeira, 96 gallons, Remington and Co. ; 1 case Plain Doll, 75½ Corgas, Gellabhoy Moolchund ; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., David Sassoon and Co.

*For Singapore.*

*Bombay Merchant.*—2 boxes Printed Books, 236 numbers, Esmail Ahmed Moosagy.

*For Shanghae.*

Steamer *Lightning.*—24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosney.

*For Penang.*

*Bombay Merchant.*—100 packages Cloves, 1224 cwt., John Barretto and Co.

### VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.t. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

853 Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.
1488 Earl of Balcarras—Grainger & Co. (c. l. March 11)
832 Lowslin, John—W. & A. Graham & Co.
786 Morayshire, Masters—Leckie & Co.
989 Owen Glendower, Robinson—Remington & Co. (c.l. Mar. 25)
1195 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle—H. Hencke & Co.
749 Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 21)
823 Rob Roy, Bridie. (c. l. Feb. 21)
1099 Silver Eagle, Loupman—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1234 War Spirit, Lakes—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama. (c. l. April 14)
843 Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1161 Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1023 Agiers, P. Jonson—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 15)
1091 Aiglers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 18)
811 Anna Serathes, Smith—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 22)
1475 America, Finlay—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1046 Americana, W. Potts.
1415 Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 5)
1064 Black Eagle—Reanie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 13)
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1266 Beachworth, Frain—Reanie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 5)
967 Belloochee, Mitchell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 27)
1391 Bosphorus, (a)—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
882 Brandley Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18.)
1493 Brunella, Stuart—Coupland & Co.
1123 Bromelle, Orcsey—Reanie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1152 British Lion, J. Traydell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Mar. 29)
1041 Cleanee, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 6)
1135 Cochin Rooden, Nasse—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan
Le Hardine, Nicolo—Jehangbie N. Wadia.
Lammermuir, Smart—Leckie & Co.
80 Mahomed Esat, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
981 Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
877 Margaret Jane, Russell—David Sassoon & Co.
834 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
890 Mogul, Seaman—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1191 Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
699 Nederstad, Bax—Gonsalves Nowrojee.
Ganges, Nazarene—G. S. Penn & Co.
109 Nassrat Hissel, Nacoda—M. Hussein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
527 Ocean, Pomquier—S. Tyabjee.
1132 Persian, Lavage—W. & A. Graham & Co.
991 Pericle, Ferguson—W. Nicol & Co.
763 Princess Somawatty, Roy—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
327 Prince of Wales, Winkler—P. Hansen and Sons & Co.
1044 Queen of India, McGarry—E. Latham & Co.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
Rahamee, Nacoda—
824 Rising Sun, McKinnon—M. N. Bhownuggaria.
450 Scindian, (s) Boyt—B. S. N. Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
74 Sallsamatee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.
226 Sunbeam, O'dell—Consigned to Captain.
183 Suskeal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.
730 Swithanley, Weir—A. Bell & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell,—B. & A. Hormasjee.
896 Sseenshah Gillhaun—H. M. Seedick.
353 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
830 Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.
693 Time, Horne—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.
759 Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co.
509 Voltaire, Gil—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
442 Wadistoal Rahimoti, Foster—S. M. S. A. Latiff.

### VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

451 Velocity, Fleming & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Versaw, Leperic.
Mosheeb, Vidul.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Walsoken, Bulwan.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sarah and Ann, Lindsay.

NOT FIXED.

Excelsior, Sanderson.

### VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 400 | Ark | Nov. 22. |
| 886 | Bucton Castle, Cherry | |
| 676 | Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co. | Dec. 10 |
| 1196 | Caldcuna, Sands—Coupland & Co. | Jan. 30 |
| 539 | Chatham, Sayers | |
| 719 | Coleroon, Hale | |
| 1046 | Childwickbury, Lambard. | Dec. 24 |
| 938 | Clara, R. J. Barrow | Dec. 23 |
| 955 | Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. | |
| 1154 | Forest Bilgith, Cleuse—Gray & Co. | Dec. 14 |
| 696 | Granville, Laker | Feb. 20 |
| 908 | John Temperley, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co. | Jan. 31 |
| 626 | Lady McDonald, Brander—John Tanner & Co. | |
| 636 | Laurel, Claproth | |
| 763 | Nile, Varley | |
| 905 | Mary Shepherd, Baigo—Martin, Young & Co. | |
| 676 | Matilda Atheling—S. Tyabjee & Co. | |
| 540 | Southern Belle, Benson—Leck'e & Co. | |
| 311 | Shantung, Webster—Peel, Cassels & Co. | Dec. 19 |
| 813 | Unrivalled, Crawford | Jan. 22 |
| 632 | Veritas, Carry | |
| 579 | Victory, Stephens | |
| 433 | Wabourne | |
| 688 | Winterthur, Seavoy | |

FROM LONDON VIA CAPE.

*26 John Vanner, Moore

FROM LONDON VIA BRITPORE.

704 Phoebe Dunbar, Crow Dec. 16

FROM LIVERPOOL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1163 | Ajuncer, Amlett—Lawrence & Co. | Dec. 27 |
| 1073 | Asam, Brough | Dec. 19 |
| 2153 | Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. | Jan. 1 |
| 880 | Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co. | Nov. 11 |
| 244 | Camperdown, Cameron—Remnie, Scovell & Co. | Dec. 27 |
| 1073 | City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co. | Dec. 21 |
| 1119 | Coatest, Jennings | |
| 1533 | Daylight, Smith | |
| 848 | Dalkeith, Seven | |
| 854 | Dors, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co. | Feb. 26 |
| 1073 | Adam, Brough | Dec. 19 |
| 2153 | Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. | Jan. 1 |
| 880 | Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co. | Nov. 11 |
| 244 | Camperdown, Cameron—Remnie, Scovell & Co. | Dec. 27 |
| 1073 | City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co. | Dec. 21 |
| 1119 | Coatest, Jennings | |
| 1533 | Daylight, Smith | |
| 848 | Dalkeith, Seven | |
| 854 | Dors, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co. | Feb. 26 |
| 594 | Dewa Gangadhur, McKenzie—A. H. Huscake & Co. | Dec. 7 |
| 666 | Douglas Castle, Stesa—J. P. Cornforth & Co. | |
| 875 | Egeria, Storey | |
| 617 | Euphrates, Macpherson—E. Bates & Co

Parsee naturally considers himself as much unclean while he is barefooted, as the Hindoo does when he is shod. Under this circumstance it can be easily conceived how wantonly we outrage the feelings of a Parsee when we compel him to take off his shoes."

OUR Calcutta cotemporary, the *Englishman*, gives the following information on an important point; and we should suppose that instructions to a similar effect had been received by our local Principal Inspector General in the Medical Department. In Calcutta such matters are at once communicated to the press. We do not believe that the safety of our Presidency would be compromised by such communications here:—

"In accordance with instructions received from Home, and confirmed by the Supreme Government here, the Principal Inspector General in the Medical Department has called upon all Medical Officers holding civil appointments to furnish the fullest information possible, regarding the nature, quantity and mode of preparation of the different alimentary substances consumed by the industrial and laboring classes in their respective districts; as well as the influence apparently exercised by such diet on the health of persons in the enjoyment of full liberty. They have further been called upon to supply similar particulars, respecting the diet in use in the prisons under their charge, and its effects on the health of the convicts. The above enquiry if zealously carried out, will, we have no doubt, add much to our present knowledge of a very important and interesting branch of the science of political economy especially as it is proposed to publish the result in such a form as to make it available to all those in Europe who may be engaged in investigating this and similar subjects. One thing, however, we are pretty certain of, and that is that the enquiry will not fail to show that the prison diet of the convict is equal, if not superior, to that of the free labourer."

We give the following a place in our Local columns, as it has a local bearing. It is an extract from a letter written by the London Correspondent of the *Englishman*, from whom our cotemporary has received much early and correct news, and upon whose opinions and communications he can place every reliance:—

"Sir Charles Wood could not deny, the other evening in the House of Commons, that there would be a further scheme of pension and retirement for the officers of the late Company's Armies; but I can go further, and affirm that, before another year is over, there will be published a still more extensive measure of retirement than has yet appeared; and one which will, in all probability, apply to subalterns, as well as to the higher military grades. I will tell you one thing; and it is this. Sir Charles Wood has gone too far; and, in his uncontrolled exercise of despotic power has overreached himself; and this I have heard admitted not only by his own political partisans, but by those who may be called personal friends. He has large numbers of men, in and out of Parliament, arrayed against him; and their constant opposition to, and exposure of, his measures and acts, must tell; and will soon do so. It is universally felt here that faith has not been kept with the Indian Officers; and occasionally, too, one hears them spoken of in high terms of praise, and the treatment which they have received strongly condemned. Of course, the appearance, and the advantages, of the further inevitable retiring scheme will depend much upon the success or failure of your Indian financial policy and action; but if these matters continue to improve, as they appear to do by the latest accounts, the next measure for inducing unemployed Officers to retire will be liberal, comprehensive and tempting. Even should Sir Charles Wood remain in office this will be the case; but should he go out, or get berthed elsewhere than at the India House, it is certain that one of the earliest acts of his successor would be to look up the entire acts of his rule; to repair a great deal of the mischief which he has done; and, above all things to endeavour to retrieve the national honor, as pledged to the Indian officers. The Tories are notoriously more liberal and generous than the Whigs, and if the former were again in power, and Lord Stanley in the India House, which may be considered pretty much about the same thing, the condition and prospects of the Company's officers, either as regards serving or retiring, would be immensely ameliorated. Sir Charles Wood has an impatient dislike of the late Company, and of all that belonged to it, and acts accordingly; Lord Stanley was not, when in power at the India House, swayed by any such feelings. However, I am wandering from my original subject—the next retiring and pension scheme; and will therefore return to it and conclude by assuring you that, as I have said above, it will be a fact before another year, unless your financial affairs should retrograde in a fashion that no one here now thinks probable."

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 12th April 1862:—

| *Liabilities.* | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | Rs. | 52,25,000 |
| Public Deposits | ,, | 58,75,536 |
| Other Deposits | ,, | 1,23,86,337 |
| Bank Notes and Bills outstanding | ,, | 27,26,918 |
| Rest | ,, | 2,90,359 |
| | Rupees | 2,65,10,150 |
| *Assets* | | |
| Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities | Rs. | 21,36,414 |
| Credits on Government Securities | ,, | 10,84,914 |
| Bills discounted | ,, | 22,11,408 |
| Government Securities | ,, | 16,46,370 |
| Government Reserve in Cash | ,, | 18,75,536 |
| Cash Currency Notes and other Securities at Head Office and Branches | ,, | 1,75,55,508 |
| | Rupees | 2,65,10,150 |

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132½ MILES.

*Statement of Traffic, Week ending 30th March, 1862.*

COACHING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Passengers, 17,686. | | | | |
| Amount | Rs. | 7,025 | 6 | 6 |
| MERCHANDIZE. | | | | |
| Amount | ,, | 2,917 | 13 | 5 |
| Total... | Rs. | 9,943 | 3 | 11 |
| *Corresponding Week last year.* | | *Open 90½ Miles.* | | |
| COACHING. | | | | |
| Number of Passengers, 9,884. | | | | |
| Amount | Rs. | 4,824 | 2 | 4 |
| MERCHANDIZE. | | | | |
| Amount | ,, | 1,570 | 4 | 2 |
| Total... | Rs. | 6,394 | 6 | 6 |

## TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

*12th April* 1862.

| In what month. | Whence received. | Max. and Min. | Time Intervals. H. | Time Intervals. M. | Service or Private. | Words in Message. | By what Line. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 0 till 12 hours. | Calcutta | Max. | 10 | 29 | P. | 85 | N. W. P. |
| | | Min. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Madras | Max. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Min. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Kurrachee | Max. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Min. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| From 12 till 24 hours. | Calcutta | Max. | 29 | 13 | P. | 18 | N. W. P. |
| | | Min. | 1 | 8 | P. | 18 | N. W. P. |
| | Madras | Max. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Min. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Kurrachee | Max. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Min. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

## BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

*Monday*, 14th *April* 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

OPIUM ROBBERY.—*Mohun Heerjee, Veera Dyal, Munnoo Meghjee, Canjee Dhurrumsey* and *Nursey Teipall*, were charged with stealing a quantity of opium. *Mr. Sangster* appeared for the last prisoner.

*Hemachund Bacherdass* a Moonim in the employ of the Honourable Prembhai Hemabhai stated that his master has a godown in Bombay Green in which chests of opium were kept. About 22 days ago the witness opened the godown and found all the chests in proper order. It was then locked up again. On the 5th instant witness went to the godown and on entering, found one of the windows broken, and on examining the opium chests, found that some cakes of opium had been taken out of thirteen of them of the value of Rs. 1,800. Information was immediately given to Mr. Forjett. In consequence of information received by witness from Luddo Mungal and Cumeras Ramchunder. He had every reason to believe that the four prisoners named respectively Mohun Heerjee, Veera Dyal, Canjee Dhurrumsey and Munnoo Meghjee were the persons who committed the robbery.

*Luddo Mungul* a dealer in gunny bags stated that on the 23rd of March last at about 8 o'clock in the morning, Mohun Heerjee came to him and said that a robbery of opium had taken place in a godown near the Post office. He said that himself and three others named Veera Dyal, Canjee Dhurrumsey and Munnoo Meghjee had committed this robbery but that the other three prisoners would not allow him his share and desired witness to assist him in obtaining his share. Witness desired him to see him at another time. The circumstance was then reported to Mr. Forjett who desired witness to ascertain from whom the property was stolen. Witness made enquires but could not find the owner until the 7th instant, when he was informed by one Purshotum Govindjee that the opium godown of the Hon. Premabhai Hemabhai had been broken open. Witness had reason to believe that the opium was stolen from the godown.

*Mr. James Lockley*, European Police Constable stated, that on Saturday the 12th instant he received a warrant from the Senior Magistrate, to search the house of Canjee Dhurrumsey and others. In executing the search he examined the box of that prisoner, but found nothing. He then searched throughout the room and found two opium chests, now produced, and in another empty chest found a small bundle containing opium. The prisoner Nursey Teipall immediately came forward and claimed the whole of the opium as his property. The prosecutor was present. Witness asked the prisoner where he obtained the opium, when he said that he got it from a Marwarree two days previously. Witness asked him to shew him the entry of the transaction, when he produced a book containing one of line ineligible scrawl. Witness then took the prisoner into custody.

HIS WORSHIP remainded the prisoners until the 22nd instant.

## LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—EQUITY SIDE.

*Causes for Hearing this day.*

Henry Forman *vs.* Christopher Puddicombe. Part heard.

PLEA SIDE.

*List of Causes for Trial this day.*

(BEFORE THE HONOURABLE THE PUISNE JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.)

*Demurrer for Argument.*

63 Cosme Damiao Pinto *vs.* George Charles Evezard.

*Causes for Trial.*

55 Mahomed Ebrahim bin Fuzloodeen Nourungay. *vs.* Suckeena woman.

57 Purmanund Cullianjee *vs.* Thucker Bhanjee Nundoo.

58 Seetaram Doorgaparsad *vs.* Edward Charles Beale.

65 Hormusjee Pestonjee Gandy vs. Hormusjee Rustomjee Powree.

*Monday*, 14th *April* 1862.

(BEFORE SIR M. SAUSSE, C. J.)

*Charles Thompson vs. The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.*

*Mr. Anstey*, instructed by Mr. Crawford, applied, on behalf of the defendauts, for a writ of mandamus directed to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court to hear the defendants by counsel in support of an application that execution in the above cause be stayed until the plaintiff shall have signed a release before a shipping Master. The learned counsel stated that in the Court below the plaintiff had obtained a verdict against the defendants for Rs. 300, on the ground that as no release in respect of the defendants' agreement to provide the plaintiff with a return passage to Sydney or in respect of the first articles, had been signed by the plaintiff in the presence of a shipping Master, the plaintiff had not relinquished his right under those articles, and that the defendants, in refusing to furnish him with a return passage, had committed a breach of contract, for which he was entitled to recover damages. On a Special Case being submitted, this Court upheld the judgment of the Court below for a similar reason that "discharge and settlement" before a Shipping Master are required under the provisions of Sect. I. of 1850 entitled "an Act for the amendment of the law relating to merchant seamen." The defendants were ready and had offered to pay the amount of the verdict, provided the plaintiff signed a release before the shipping Master. Plaintiff by his refusal to do this, had put the defendants to much inconvenience. An application was therefore made to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court to stay the execution of the judgment until the plaintiff signed the release, but Mr. Hore refused to hear it and referred the defendants to this Court.

*His Lordship* said he could not believe that Mr. Hore had referred the applicants to this Court, for the matter lay within the jurisdiction of the Court below, and this Court had acted merely as advisers or legal assessors to the Chief Judge of the Court below. His Lordship would not make any order until the facts plainly appeared upon affidavit that the Chief Judge had refused to enterfere in the application.

*Mr. Anstey* said that he would support the application by an affida vit, if he was granted time to do so.

In the afternoon about half past two o'clock, Mr. Anstey renewed his application on the affidavit of Mr. Crawford, solicitor, who had appeared before Mr. Hore on behalf of the defendants, and who had been referred by him to this Court.

HIS LORDSHIP thereupon granted an *order nisi* that the plaintiff do within four days shew cause why a writ of mandamus, returnable forthwith, should not be issued to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, to hear the defendants by counsel, in support of an application that execution in the above cause be stayed until the plaintiff shall have signed a release before a Shipping Master, and why in the meantime all further proceedings in the said cause should not be stayed.

SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

*Saturday, 12th and Monday, 14th April* 1862.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

*The Queen on the prosecution Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay, vs. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.*

*The Advocate General* with *Mr. Bayley*, instructed by Mr. Leathes, for the prosecution.

*Mr. Anstey*, instructed by Mr. W. H. Crawford, for the defence.

*The Advocate General* said that unless some understanding was come to by the parties in the case a jury would have to be empanelled.

*Mr. Anstey* said that he did want a jury to be called upon so far as he was concerned.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—This case has come up from the Criminal side, and you must take the Court as you find it. The case has been brought up by a writ of *certiorari*, and we have no power under the Charter to summon a jury.

*Mr. Anstey.*—I am most anxious to make any arrangement on the part of the Railway Company.

*Mr. Bayley.*—The case was ordered to be removed into this Court, by the *certiorari*.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—Then I understand that both sides are at stake to abide by the legal decision of the Court.

*Mr. Anstey.*—The facts of the case are that the railings and approaches to the bridge, at Byculla, are out of repair and that the bridge itself in a ruinous state and the question was, who was to put them in repair.

*The Advocate General* said,—That the Acts incorporating the Railway Company were *Acts* XII and XIII *Victoria*, of 1849; and subsequently *Act* XVII *Victoria*, giving them powers to construct works, and to occupy grants of land for the purpose of laying down rails and otherwise for the completion of the works. The East India Company had guaranteed the leasing of the land on certain conditions, they were empowered to cross roads intersecting the line, but they were bound to keep such roads in repair, and consequently they were bound to keep the bridges and roads in question in a thorough state of repair. The bridges alluded to were situated at Byculla and Mazagon. In 1859 the late Dr. Buist, who was then a Municipal Commissioner called the attention of the Commission to the necessity of repairing the bridge and its approaches, at Byculla. There again in July 1861, a letter was addressed by the Secretary of the Municipal Commissioners to the Railway Company calling their attention to the state of the bridge and its approaches at Byculla, and requesting them to put them in repair. The Secretary of the Railway Company replied to that communication, and observed that it was the directors were of opinion, that the Municipal Commissioners were liable to keep the said bridge and roadway in repair, and reminding them that they had done so before. It was true that the Commissioners had performed some temporary repairs; notwithstanding which the Commissioners considered that the Railway Company was bound to make the necessary repairs. Therefore, when a portion of the bridge at Byculla had given way, the Commissioners had requested the Company to put it in repair. The Secretary wrote back to the Commissioners, saying, that they were prepared to defend their non-liability. *Act* XIV. of 1856, *section* 5, (known as the act of conservancy) invested the Municipal Commissioners with the powers to possess all roads and streets in the town and island of Bombay, not in possession of the East India Company; and to keep the same in repair. The Railway Company were bound, however to keep these bridges and the approaches thereto in repair, and there was nothing in their act to relieve them from any such liability. They were bound to do so both by statute and common law. There could be no doubt, that if the Company found it necessary to erect such bridges, they were bound to keep them in repair. In accordance with Act XVIII. of 1854, Section 19; the Railway Companies were bound to keep gates of certain dimensions, with persons to look after the same, to prevent carriages and cattle from injury. By section 20, of the same act, every such railway should be bound to keep fences and approaches to such bridges in repair and for neglecting to do so, they were liable to a penalty of Rs. 150.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—I dont think that clause applies to the present case.

*The Advocate General.*—I do not mean to say that the first clause does, but I am of opinion that the other does. In the case of *The King against Kerrison*, in the 3rd Vol. of *Maule and Selwyn p.* 506; in a marginal note, where there had been a cutting made in a certain water course, which necessitated the erection of a bridge over the same, it was held that the parties who had made the cutting were bound to keep the bridge in repair. In the case of the *Queen against the inhabitants of the Isle of Ely*, where a bridge had been built over a cutting, where there had previously been only a ford, it was held that the cutting had been made for the advantage of the adventurers, while the bridge was rendered necessary for the benefit of the inhabitants, yet the parties making the cutting were bound to keep the bridge in repair. So in the present case while the bridge and the road leading to it, were vested in the Municipal Commissioners, yet the Railway company were bound to keep them in repair. It was held in many cases, on record, where canals intersected public roads, that the proprietors were bound to erect bridges and keep them in a substantial state of repair. Railroads and canals were in many respects similar, and where they interrupted the public roads, they are bound to make those interruptions as little inconvenient to the public as possible. In a case in England Mr. Justice Patterson had said, that were Railway companies allowed the bridges over their lines to get out of repair they became public nuisances. In the case of the *Queen* against the *North Staffordshire Railway Company* reported in the 27th Vol. of *Queens Bench* it was held that the Company were bound to keep a certain bridge in repair that they had erected over their line where it intersected the public road. The question was as to the keeping of the approaches to the bridges in repair? Where the public highway was intercepted, proper precautions must be taken to prevent the public from being sufferers. In the present instance it was public drivel derived no advantage from the erection of the bridges, they were put to an inconvenience by having to go up one side and down the other; and additional expense was incurred in keeping the roadway in repair.

*Mr. Bayley* followed on the same side and submitted,—That the old road no longer existed and that by the construction of the new public road the public sufferers, in as much as it was more difficult of approach. It must borne in mind that the Railway was not a work constructed by Government, not a public work, but was constructed by a private company. In reference to the question in dispute, it was quite evident that the bridge was useless to the public without the approaches, and if the Railway Company were bound which they unquestionably were, to keep the bridges in repair, they should also be bound to repair the approaches likewise. The Railway Company were to all intents and purposes a private company. An agreement had been entered into with the East India Company, who promised a lease to the Railway Company, on the completion of their works, for a term of 99 years. The jurisdiction of the Municipal Commissioners only extended within the limits of the town and island of Bombay, so that directly you get out of the island, the Railway Company became liable at once to keep all those ways in repair. The learned gentleman contended that that was an argument in favor of the plaintiffs.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.—Surely the road over the bridge is a substitute for the old roadway.

*Mr. Bayley* submitted that the public should not be called upon to pay for what they did not find any convenience from, beyond their own safety. The learned counsel, here cited several cases to show that where bridges were erected for the purpose of enabling Railway Companies to carry on their lines by bisecting the level road, they were compelled to keep the bridges and their approaches in an efficient state of repair. The road was a public highway and if the bridge was out of repair would not the company be liable for its repair. Then why not the approaches as well? The approaches were of no use without the bridge or the bridge without the approaches. In the present case no benefit accrued to the public by the erection of the bridge. It was more expensive to keep it in repair than the old road. The well known case of the *King against Kerrison* (referred to by the Advocate General) had recently been acted upon in England. In the case of *the Queen against the South Eastern Railway Company* it was held that where a nuisance had been erected, the parties creating the same would be bound to repair it. It would seem that the whole of the English cases were determined on the authority of the Railways consolidation Act. Mr. Bayley cited several other cases in support of his argument, amongst others the case of *the Queen against the Mayor of Lincoln*, reported in *Adolphus* and *East*. He contended, that the party who was liable to keep a bridge in repair was also liable to keep in repair the approaches thereto to an extent of 300 feet on each side of the same. The learned gentleman concluded a very able and argumentative speech by submitting that if the form of indictment was not a proper way in the present case, the only other form would be a mandamus. He contended that the approaches were inseparable from the body of the bridge itself.

*Mr. Anstey* then rose to meet the arguments of the learned gentlemen for the plaintiffs, and said,—that repairs had been done from time to time by order of the Municipal Commissioners, but that now that larger amount of expense would have to beincurred they wanted to shift the burden from themselves on to the Railway company. [The learned counsel here stated the different sums that had been from time to time expended on the repairs by the Commissioners.] It would have to be seen whether, there was any analogy between the present case, and those cases, which occurred in England, and which were cited by the other side. Mr. Anstey denied that the Railway had any liability whatever, either in common or statute law, and in support of his views cited *Act XXVII of Henry 8th Chap.* 5. He contended that the county was bound to repair such bridges and the approaches for a distance of 300 feet; and that Justices of the peace were authorized to fix who was to pay the expense. In the present case there was no bridge properly speaking according to common law, for there was no water way, and therefore there was no bridge, it was a mere continuation of a road and not a road across a river. Therefore the analogies, brought forward by the other side, entirely failed. Here in this country there were no counties or parishes, the powers that in England were invested in counties and parishes, were here invested in the state; and the imperfectly they carried them out in common law the burden existed with the parish. A parish repaired a certain part of a road that did not belong by right to them, and which they had no right to have repaired, when it was held, in common law, that they were always after liable. [In support of his argument, the learned gentleman cited the case of *the Queen against the City of Oxford and Witney Turnpike trust.*] In the present case, the Railway Company had no permanent interest, they only held a miserable tenure of 99 years, there was no freehold, at the expiration of that term it would revert to the state. It was established for one purpose only—for the conveyance of people by railway from Bombay, on such terms as would suit the Government, or to any such as they might think fit to agree to hereafter. Such Railway was to proceed from Bombay to such places as the Government might think necessary. At the time when the Railway was first projected, the Company could only get the land from the East India Company in whom it was invested; and they could only obtain it subject to the conditions of the Government. The whole of the powers in regard to Railways, in this country were invested in the Government. By section 2 of the Railway Act, a priority was given to the conveyance of troops or persons in the employ of the Government. The Indian Railways, are undertakings which are subject to the direct control of the Government. At the end of the 99 years the whole of the Railway, with every thing connected with it, will revert to the state; without any compensation, whatever to the company. It was only on those stipulations that the powers were given to the company to form the line "that on the completion of the works a lease would be granted by the East India company, for a period of 99 years." Therefore it was clear that the real parties interested were the Government. To make a road against a road, one with rails and one without, both going in the same direction. The road is absolutely invested, by the Legislature, in the Municipality. If these persons, who now prosecute, can stop the road when they like, it is only right, as they have a permanent interest therein, that they should carry on the repairs. If the Government think fit not to keep up the road, then let them keep it in repair themselves. In cases where there had been a dedication of certain bits of road to parishes or counties, they had been held as bound to keep them in repair, although there had been no formal adoption. It was the duty of the Government to repair all public roads, (although they did not always do so.) The repairs done by the Municipal Commissioners they virtually adopted the road; and if the Government, through the Municipal Commissioners, make those repairs, even on one occasion only, they were made by public authority, their adoption was proved. The learned gentlemen, still contended, that the bridges in question, were not bridges, in accordance with common law, but were bridges used by the public, and repaired from time to time, by order of the Municipality. In conclusion Mr. Anstey submitted all the points to the consideration of their Lordships and asked them, with confidence, to give a verdict for the defendants and that a verdict of not guilty might be recorded in their favour on the indictment.

*The Advocate General* replied to the argument set forth by Mr. Anstey, and cited the case of the *Abbott of Coombe* in the time of Edward the third, wherein it was laid down that the approaches to a bridge were considered to be the same as the bridge itself; and that the party who had to repair the one, was bound to repair the other, for it was no use to give the public a bridge and to give them no means of getting to it. In this case the Railway company had cut through a public road, for the purpose of forming a railroad, and they were therefore bound to erect the bridge.

*Chief Justice.*—The company have got that piece of land conveyed to them for the purchase of forming their railroad, there was no reservation about this road. How then does matters stand? It may be said that the public have a right to pass over it, when the company make a sort of compromise by the building of a bridge.

*The Advocate General* contended, that the Railway Company had done no more than they were bound to do. All the works had been constructed under the supervision of Government surveyors, the Company had not been allowed to meddle with a street or a road, without the sanction of the Government. Here in this case the public is on one side, and the Railway Company on the other, who had undoubtedly committed a nuisance. What would have been the case if the bridge had not been built. They would not have been able to pass over it at all. They were bound to give as good a way as the public had before; they had therefore built the bridge, and were bound to keep it in repair. Whenever a party has substituted a highway they are bound to keep it in repair. It was the duty of those who make the nuisance to supply the antidote to it. The bridge was a convenience to the Railway, as it would be very inconvenient for them to have their carriages and engines stopped continually, by the traffic on the road. The argument was just as applicable, whether the subject in question was a viaduct or an aquaduct. The learned gentleman concluded by saying, that he was of opinion that the authorities already cited were sufficient to carry out the case for the prosecution. His learned friend on the other side had first confounded the Government with the Railroad and then, afterward he had asserted that they were identified with the Municipal Commissioners.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE in giving the judgment of the Court said.—This indictment was found at the last December Sessions against the Great Indian Railway Company. The facts of the case, which were admitted on both sides, are that an indictment was preferred against the Railway Company, by the Municipality, for neglecting to repair a bridge which they had erected over the road between Byculla and Parell. The same judgment will apply to both indictments. The Railway consolidation clauses act does no extend to India. But the real question was, whether the Railway Company was bound, after having completed the bridges and their approaches, to keep them in repair. By the Railway Company's Act of incorporation of 1849, the Company was formed for the purpose of forming Railways in this part of India; (reads the act of contract.) The East India Company was to make over the soil to the Railway Company and that Company was to prepare the road and execute certain works and was to have the right to convey passengers and goods along their railroad charging certain fares. Which right they were to enjoy for a term of 99 years and at the end of that term the Railway was to revert to the Government of India. We do not think that the arguments for the defence afford any answer to the indictments. The Railway Company take the soil subject only to the right of way previously existing. If necessary the Railway Company would be bound by clause 14 of its contract, but the Court is of opinion that the contract is not a matter, with which the public, whose right of way it is, has anything to do. When the substituted bridge ceased to be used for the old right of way, the liability for obstructing the latter revives. The case of *the King against Kerrison* is not distinguished from this case on principle. The Conservancy Acts of 1856 and 1858 vest in the Municipal Commissioners the soil of all highways, and the 9th section of the former act directs the Commissioners to make fences, but these do not deprive the public of any right of way previously existing. In the case of *the Queen vs. the Mayor of Lincoln*, it is laid down as clear authority to that effect. As the approaches have been raised to a very considerable height over the arch the Company are bound to raise fences for the protection of the public.

We therefore enter a verdict of guilty on both counts of the indictment and respite judgment until the first day of next sessions. If the repairs are completed in the meantime the sentence will be a nominal one.

His Lordship added that Mr. Justice Arnould entirely concurred in the judgment.

*Mr. Westropp* applied for costs.

HIS LORDSHIP would not entertain the application.

## INDIAN.

### BENGAL.

WE hear that the Maharajah of Puttialla, before leaving the Presidency, applied to His Excellency the Viceroy for permission to return to his own territories, alleging as a reason for so doing, that the climate of Calcutta was such as to endanger his own health, and that of the members of his suite; and that recent disturbances in his dominions rendered his presence needful. His Highness also expressed a hope of being able to resume his seat in the Viceregal Council before the next cold weather, if no objections were entertained to his doing so.—*Englishman, April* 5.

THEY can forge in the Upper Provinces as well as in Bengal; though probably, not in the case which has more immediately called forth this remark, some Bengalee in office employ in the North West Provinces was the operator. It appears that the frauds and surreptitious acquisition of money to which we have within the last few days referred, as having taken place in the Meerut Pay Office, were effected through the agency of forgeries which were performed in a sufficiently bungling and adroit manner to accomplish their object without soon attracting attention, or arousing suspicion. It is considered, and we think with justice, that the defalcations having occurred in this manner in the Meerut Pay Office, to a very great degree exonerates Captain Elderton from the blame which would have attached to him, had the same been committed under his careless eye, or under any strict official supervision. The most able and vigilant officer or man of business may be made the victim of a forgery, as it is the action of another, perfectly uncontrollable by the individual through the agency of whose name a fraud is accomplished.—*Id.*

WE stated, a few days ago, that a military Committee of three officers had just met, at four o'clock one afternoon, to pass or reject a thousand hogsheads of beer, on the part of the government; that they were ordered to taste ten *per cent* of the casks and sign a declaration that they had done so. Another Committee, also of three military officers, now meets daily at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the Sail Bazaar, No. 16, to examine fifteen hundred hogsheads of beer, of which they are ordered to taste, and to certify that they have tasted, one hundred *per cent*; or in other words, the whole fifteen hundred hogsheads. They are getting through about a hundred daily, and expect to finish the work in about a fortnight. Well may it be said that when a man becomes a soldier, he forfeits his civil rights. To taste a hundred hogsheads of beer daily at four o'clock in the afternoon in the month of April and in the town of Calcutta for a fortnight is certainly an amazing performance, and puts us in mind rather of the wonderful and revolting feats of gastronomy which are sometimes performed for bets by the Officers under orders in England than of the duties of military officers. The Government should put a stop to the experiment now going on; and take measures to prevent a repetition of it for the future.—*Id.*

WE have now full particulars from Rampore Beauleah, of the Cyclone which passed over some villages about twenty miles south of that station five days ago. Such a scene of desolation has rarely been witnessed. In one village alone one hundred people were killed and thirty-five wounded, besides sheep, dogs, and other animals. Nothing escaped. Immense trees and clumps of bamboos were torn up by the roots and carried to a considerable distance. Of the huts which composed the villages there is not a vestige left. One native was found hanging dead in a large tree into which he had been whirled by the wind, and even fish were found lying at some distance from the river banks. A tract of country five miles long by two and a half wide is laid waste as if by fire, and the stench arising from the dead bodies is described as fearful. In fact, an eye-witness assures us that the appearance of the entire district baffles description. Much loss of life also took place on the river where several boats were seen to go down with every soul on board.—*Id.*

### IMPORT DUTIES.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The following Memorial of the Members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce assembled in public Meeting:—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.—That your memorialists are largely interested in the commerce of this country either as merchants trading on their own account or as the representatives of absent principals.

That your memorialists saw with regret the passing of a measure in March 1859, by which the import duties throughout India where in all cases doubled; but they were encouraged by the hope that so soon as the temporary financial difficulties of the State had been surmounted, the duties would be reduced to the former scale.

That in the opinion of your memorialists a close and active commercial intercourse with England and other countries is the true interest of India, and that such such as can best be promoted by freedom from restraint in trade permitting the profitable exchange of manufactures, which the soil, climate, capital and industry of those countries enable them economically to produce, for those raw staples in the production of which this country has especial advantages.

That your Memorialists believe it to be unnecessary to adduce facts or figures to prove the injurious effects of these duties on the commercial prosperity of India, inasmuch as no attempt has ever been made to justify them otherwise than as a temporary expedient rendered necessary by the embarrassed position of the public finances.

That your memorialists have seen with great gratification the late marked improvement in the position, actual and prospective, of the public finances, arising both from increase in the general revenue and from judicious retrenchment, which has largely diminished expenditure without impairing the efficiency of the general administration of the Empire.

That your memorialists believe and hope that the state and future prospects of the finances are now such as will permit the import duties being reduced to the scale ruling previous to March 1859, and that such reduction may be allowed to take immediate effect.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the duties on imports may be reduced to the rates ruling before March 1859, and that such reduction may have immediate effect.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, shall every pray.

For and on behalf of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, President.

Calcutta, 27th March 1862.

No. 1650.

From W. GREY, Esq.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.
To H. W. L. WOOD, Esq.,
Secy. to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Dated Fort William, the 31st March 1862.

Home Dept.

SIR,—The Memorial from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce praying for the immediate reduction of the duties on imports to the rates which were in force previous to March 1859, submitted with your letter of the 27th instant, has been laid before the Governor General in Council, and I am directed to inform the Chamber that the subject of their Memorial will receive due consideration, but that until the Estimates for the ensuing year are completed, which will be the case in two or three weeks, it is impossible for the Government to give any pledge as to any remission of existing Taxation.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

—*Id.*] W. GREY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IN the Legislative Council of Bengal on Saturday April 5, Moulvie Abdool Luteef, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill for regulating public conveyances in the Town and suburbs of Calcutta, said that the subject was one which did not require any explanatory remarks from him. Since the year 1857 the Municipal authorities of the town had been urging upon the Legislature to adopt measures to restrain the extortions of stable-keepers, and to place the relations between the hiring community and the gharry owners on a satisfactory footing. Two efforts had already been made, but had failed; and he thought it was the duty of the Local Legislature to give their attention to a subject which had been so repeatedly urged upon them by the public. It was, therefore, with a consciousness that what he proposed would be received favorably by the public, and be approved by the members of the Council that he begged permission to introduce the Bill.—*Id.*

### MADRAS.

IN the Supreme Court yesterday, the Chief Justice in delivering judgment for the plaintiff, in reference to the fearful amount of perjury resorted to by witnesses in suits in the Supreme Court, observed that he had not had much experience in this Court, although his experience of other Courts was considerable. His experience however of the Madras Supreme Court satisfied him, that there was a great amount of perjury prevalent there. The case he was now deciding was not limited in that respect. The perjury committed during the hearing was a disgrace to the community. How men in the position of some of the witnesses in this case—men in business as Soucars—could be found to come into a public Court of Justic and perjure themselves to the extent that had been done in this case, was astonishing to him. What the remedy was it was difficult to say. But he was bound to say for himself and his Brother Bittleston, that it met with their extreme abhorrence. The example made not long ago had not had the effect of checking the crime. He would however then state that if persons are hereafter proved before them to have been guilty of the offence, seeing how little regard had been paid to the example made, the Judges would feel it to be their bounden duty to pass upon them the severest penalty of the Law.—*Times, April* 9.

THE late Mr. Grant, B.A.—It is with sincere regret that we have to record the death of Mr. W. Grant. First Uncovenanted Assistant to the Board of Revenue, and Secretary to the Doveton Protestant College, and the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund. He had been ailing for some months previous and had been recommended by his medical advisers, to try the air of Tripasore, where he yesterday forenoon breathed his last at ten o'clock. Mr. Grant was for some time one of the *alumni* of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School and was highly distinguished for his mathematical talents, he had however received his previous training in the Veterans Academy. Mr. Caldecott. The valuation tables of the Widow's Fund were framed by Mr. Grant in his capacity of Actuary, and the Madras Civil Fund Members, when about to adopt a scheme for the amalgamation of the two branches of their Charity Fund, availed themselves of his services to prepare for them a set of tables to enable their carrying out their plans and extending the benefit of the Fund. He was a very valuable public servant and highly esteemed by the Heads of the Department to which he belonged, as well as by the other Officers of Government. At a late period of his life, Mr. Grant qualified himself for matriculation in the Madras University, and succeeded in obtaining the B.A. degree.

Mr. Grant was the architect of his own fortune, and was highly respected for his integrity of purpose and rectitude of principle. In him the East Indian Community have lost a bright ornament and a warm friend. —*Id.*

### PESHAWUR.

WE hear from Peshawur, under date of the 26th of March, that the 21st Hussars have now more than their full complement of men, all the drafts and volunteers having joined. The regiment, however, is very short of horses. More rain had fallen and the harvest promised to be first-rate. Prices of grain, however, still remained high.—*Englishman, April* 5.

## BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

RAILWAYS.—The Great Western Company's report states that the Metropolitan Line, to connect Paddington with the City will be opened throughout its whole length in June next. The locomotives, carriages and other plant will be provided by the G. W. Co., who have undertaken to work this extension of their system of the business centre of London. To avoid the unpleasant effects of the smoke from the engines a plan has been devised, by which it will be condensed. Since the tunnelled parts of the Line will be lit up with gas, it may confidently be expected that this convenience will be used by the public in preference to the tedious hot journey in the Omnibus. The Great Western and the South Western Companies are at loggerheads: the former is seeking to gain an entrance into Southampton; and the latter, by way of reprisal is taking aggressive action in the direction of Bristol.

The Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company, have made an alliance with the Midland Company, which secures to the latter through communication between London and Manchester Via Kings Cross, Leicester and Buxton. The Great Northern feels aggrieved, and the General Manager of the Manchester Company has thrown up his appointment, in disgust at such a breach of faith.

LOVE OF THE QUEEN FOR HER HUSBAND.—The Rev. Dr. Burnet, vicar of Bradford, presided, on Friday evening, at a dinner at the Bowling Green Hotel, in that town, in commemoration of the alliance of the Bradford and the Airedale Horticultural Societies. In proposing "The Queen," the Vicar said he would relate an anecdote which he had obtained from a private source, which placed its authenticity beyond doubt. When Her Majesty was somewhat recovering from the over-whelming grief which the death of the Prince Consort excited in her bosom, she remarked to those around her—"It is impossible for me to say how I loved and revered that man. If it had been my lot, I could have been content to walk barefoot through the world with him."

GARIBALDI AND THE SCOTCH CHURCH.—An application was made to Garibaldi some time ago, for the favour of his autograph as a contribution to a bazar, which is to be held on the 10th February instant, at the Old Post Office Place, in aid of the erection of a United Presbyterian Church at Egremont, Cheshire. The General, with a kind promptitude, transmitted a note to the pastor of the congregation, the Rev. Robert Cameron, dated "Caprera, 20th January, 1862," in which he says—"I hear with pleasure that a Scotch church is about to be built at Egremont, and trust God will grant His blessing on it."

POISON IN PETTICOATS.—A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Green tarlatans contain as much as half their we

as it does of horse and foot orderlies, burkundazes for treasury guards, and such like purpose. These too may be swept away, and their place supplied from the authorized Police establishment. It may not be uninteresting to take a review of the cost of the Punjab Irregular Force during the last ten years, as derived from the administration reports of the Punjab and other local information. If we do so we shall find the expenditure under this head to have been as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1849-50, 1850-51 | 24,15,183 |
| 1851-52 | 29,82,628 |
| 1852-53, 1853-54 | 25,67,206 |
| 1854-55 | 26,17,004 |
| 1855-56 | 26,71,890 |
| 1856-57, 1857-58 | no reports. |
| 1858-59 | 38,32,647 |
| 1859-60 | 34,69,402 |
| 1860-61 | 31,15,984 |

We thus find that the estimated cost of this Irregular Military Force of the Punjaub, exclusive of police of every description, is less by two and quarter lakhs than the Police.

Under these circumstances we can see no advantage derivable from the Trans-Indus and a small portion of Cis-Indus Territory being kept separate and distinct from the general police system. There can be no necessity for any such measure, while the Irregular force and organized police are so numerous; we would therefore urge upon Mr. Cust, who we understand has been commissioned to enquire into the feasability of reducing present police expenditure, the careful consideration of this subject.

## BROTHER *versus* BROTHER.

*(From the Hurkaru, April 1.)*

The Judges of the Nizamut Court (Messrs. Trevor and Bayley) yesterday convicted Joykissen Mookerjee on a charge of having procured an *izarah* or lease to be forged, and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment with hard labor, the labor commutable to a fine of Rs. 10,000. This is a very remarkable case.

Joykissen Mookerjee, a wealthy Zemindar, living at Ooterparrah, about seven miles distant from Calcutta, has long been a man of note. His wealth is considerable, amounting, we believe, to not less than twenty lakhs of rupees, and the influence derived from this wealth he has use for a long series of years in introducing among his countrymen the institutions of European civilization. Municipal and conservancy improvements have found in him a powerful advocate; roads, bridges, and dispensaries have been freely contributed to from his purse. But, above all, he has been remarkable for the munificence of his donations and subscription for educational purposes, as an instance of which we may mention that he has erected at his own expense, at Ooterparrah, a public library which cost, we have been informed, more than half a lakh of rupees, which he has in addition permanently endowed with land worth not less than Rs. 20,000.

Such is the man who is now supposed to have forged a lease yielding at the utmost, according to the evidence for the prosecution, a profit of Rs. 100 a year! This seems, in itself, sufficiently improbable, but when we consider the conduct ascribed to the accused in connection with other surrounding circumstances, the improbable almost becomes in our estimation the incredible.

Joykissen Mookerjee has been for the last three or four years at feud with his brother and nephew. The bitterness of this feud on the part of these near relatives has been evinced by a series of charges preferred by them or their servants, against Joykissen in the criminal Courts, embracing attempts at murder, forgery, perjury, and even dacoity. None of these charges have hitherto been brought home; but if ever man received ample warning, that he must expect no mercy at the hand of his enemy, that man was Joykissen Mookerjee. Yet, the story told for the prosecution is as follows :—

In June, 1860, the prosecutor, one of the dependents of the hostile relatives, obtained a lease of a portion of a neighbouring village executed by five brothers, the proprietors of the village, and attested by their father. The hostile nephew's connection with this lease was openly avowed by his becoming surety for the lessee for the due payment of his rents. Joykissen Mookerjee, having heard of the lease having been granted, deliberately forges a lease bearing the same date, in favor of a dependant of his own, forging that lease at a lower rent, and putting the name as that of the attesting witness, thus making sure of having the five proprietors and their father witnesses against him, in support of their own interest, and knowing too, that they would have all the support which his hostile relatives could give them. The tale proceeds, that Joykissen Mookerjee took a personal part in the forgery, forced two unwilling ryots to sign as witnesses, but put the seals of others as attesting witnesses, and registered the deed bearing their names without previously speaking to them on the subject. This, however, he did in so open a manner, that one hostile brother walked in and found him at work. This brother appeared as a witness against the accused before the Magistrate; but broke down so signally as to receive a warning that he was narrowly escaped being committed for perjury.

Under any circumstances, we should place little confidence in such a tale told of such a man as Joykissen Mookerjee, but our unwillingness to believe it is doubled by the undoubted fact, which was disclosed during the course of the trial, though denied at first with unblushing perjury, that the funds for the prosecution were furnished by the brother of the accused. That this has been done to the extent of between 36 and 40 thousand rupees, is now acknowledged; but from all that we have heard during the course of the trial, which has now lasted just a year from its commencement, before the Sessions Judge on the 31st of March, 1861, to its termination in the Nizamut, we believe that a lakh of rupees would be a moderate estimate of the cost at which the prosecution has been conducted.

When brother prosecutes brother to his ruin, the matter in dispute being in itself a mere bagatelle, we look on the case with suspicion; but when the brother so prosecuting spends almost a fortune to procure a conviction, we feel that almost any evidence would fail to convince us of the truth of the case.

We have hurriedly jotted down a few remarks which occur on the first view of this extraordinary case. We shall, perhaps, examine its features more in detail when we have before us the judgment of the learned Judges of the Sudder Court.

## A QUESTION ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*(From the Athenæum, April 5.)*

[illegible] contemporary [illegible] doctrine of political economy, in support of [illegible], which we believe has more than any other [illegible] obstructed the advancement of India in wealth, [illegible]. We allude to the system of "permanent settlements" of the land revenue. It is vain to argue that a peasant at present compared with [illegible] of 50 or 100 years ago is in a position to [illegible] much more comfortable it might be if, in the settlement of the land, the laws of human nature had been consulted, in preference to the shortsighted, [illegible] revenue systems of our semi-barbarous [illegible] predecessors. "Lord Canning [illegible] Metcalfe's views upon India without having [illegible] Thomason's views upon the North West Provinces [illegible] he is just so good for those Provinces and [illegible] better for the State. We feel quite sure [illegible] will not give such a settlement, but [illegible] assurance, and establish the principle [illegible] of the property of the State, enough land [illegible] for existing services, instead [illegible] of the present system, which [illegible] in the future. What is so important [illegible] with this perpetual settlement question [illegible] of the rent of land from natural [illegible] for increased taxation. [illegible] Supposing a kind of income which constantly [illegible] without any exertion or sacrifice on [illegible] whose increase constituting a [illegible] community, were the natural course of [illegible] and which, consistently with [illegible] their part. In such a case it [illegible] of the principles on which private [illegible] the State should appropriate [illegible] as much as it raises. This [illegible] anything from anybody [illegible] the accession of wealth, [illegible] to the benefit of society, [illegible] an unearned appendage [illegible] estate.

[illegible] interest, we think, from [illegible] the confidence in Mr. [illegible] principle which he here [illegible] an idea frequently, or [illegible] in favor of giving [illegible] as simple proprietor [illegible] as to [illegible] of the land or a [illegible] for the public [illegible] in England still [illegible] prospect [illegible] France, Italy [illegible] enjoy a peaceful [illegible], and independence may well [illegible] dwell on this [illegible] instance and [illegible] or principle [illegible] one [illegible] coordinate measure [illegible] the other is [illegible] must call the [illegible] annual increase [illegible] room, putting aside [illegible] how nearly [illegible] Now those that [illegible] applied [illegible] One [illegible] engaged in [illegible] Wales [illegible] interest as [illegible] engaged [illegible] engaged to [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to